



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

yet, unlike many others who hold that view, suggesting a means by which this can be done. Discussing the expediency, moral, political, and commercial, of alienation, he advocates a protectorate, showing at the same time that such a scheme is neither impracticable nor impossible. The purpose of the book, beyond this immediate subject of the Philippines, is declared by the author to be a text for a general discussion of annexation with regard to the policies of the United States appertaining thereto, and for the observation of the concomitant obligations. In addition to this there is an interesting chapter on the status of Cuba. The writer includes a valuable appendix of documents for ready reference on the whole subject, and the usefulness of the book is enhanced by an index of cases and a well-arranged general index. The subject of Mr. Randolph's book is one of great moment at the present day, and however we choose to look upon the question of annexation or alienation, a treatise so well written and displaying so much thought is one which commends itself to the true-spirited American citizen.

THE LAW OF SURETYSHIP AND GUARANTY. By *Darius H. Pingrey, LL. D.* Matthew Bender, Albany. 1901. Pp. 459.

It would seem that the author had most successfully accomplished his object in writing this treatise, *viz.* "The presenting in a systematic and precise form the subject of Suretyship and Guaranty." He has compiled the deciding cases on the subject, from the earliest down to the very latest, and from them has drawn the fundamental principles of law on the subject, as they are settled by the weight of authority. The principles thus elicited are presented in a concise and convenient manner, with numerous cases supporting them. The practitioner or student thus has the whole law on the subject boiled down, and in a form which he can easily use. Added to this, the work is thoroughly up to date, and thus commends itself as being particularly useful.

THE LAW OF TORTS. By *Melville M. Bigelow.* Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 1901. Pp. 406.

The seventh edition of this work is newly sub-divided and somewhat enlarged. Torts are classified under three heads, lawful acts done by wrongful means, acts absolutely wrong, and negligence. Whatever exception may be taken to the classification, and presentation of the subject from the side of duty rather than of right, the book is very well adapted to beginners in the law. The statement is lucid and simple, and covers the points very satisfactorily. It seems, however, better adapted to office-students and review work than to class-rooms. The presswork is beautiful, the arrangement very attractive.